The North Carolinian.

A Daily Democratic, White Man's Newspaper.

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The North Carolinian.

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

Conducted on the principle that this is a white man's government, and must be controlled by white men.

THOS. J. LEE, Business Manager.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a Year—Four Dollars for Six Months.

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A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Democratic Address of the West Virginia Convention.

The following address of the Democrats of West Virginia, is an appeal direct to the whole people of the United States. As a campaign document it is not surpassed by any modern production.

We invite the special attention of the readers of the North Carolinian thereto, and would request every reader when he is done with his paper to pass it to some neighbor who has not seen the address, and in this way give it a general circulation among the people, especially the working men of the country.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy. Since 1861 the harmony of this nation has been sadly disturbed. For four years of the intervening time, the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical disunion existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result. While the war for the Union was in progress, its successful issue was anticipated as the guaranty of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic efforts in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people. The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed. Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated. A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion. A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interest of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aims of those who produce it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations to the government. Congress has constantly prevented that resumption. They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the federal constitution. Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing. Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions. Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States. The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law-makers, is as sacred as our constitution, and as indestructible as our government. Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible federal power. When Congress abolished the local government of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system. When it erected military establishments in their stead, it introduced the most abominable features of despotism. In further pursuance of its purposes, Congress has thrown the political power of the South into negro hands. To assure this result, it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands. Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, vicious and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly and inevitably to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations. By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States. Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results. It found civil governments in successful operation: it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier generals supreme for all purposes. Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders. Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide. Southern law is what the sword may decree. Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy. The military government found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of the war. They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness. The country ceased to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished. Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation. General poverty followed the encouraged indolence of the laboring classes. Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation. Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes. Such is the condition of the South. A military despotism is over her people. The hand of lawless violence threatens them. Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead. The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness. Present suffering surrounds them. Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune. The foes of the nation are at her feet. Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invokes the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South. The entire country feels it. Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty. Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging bread. A commercial crash is imminent and business stands still and trembles at the prospect. The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed. The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed. The hands of the artisan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless and in rags. The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of *taxation* upon the North and West. The Southern States can render no assistance while the government grinds them with an iron heel. If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability. As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freedmen, they could not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The declarations of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the unity of the Radical party, rather than the unity of the American Republic. The National Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of radical majorities. Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization. A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be instituted here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land the American people have learned liberty to no purpose and well deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice. Repeated contractions of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters. A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds. If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the results will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts to $2,500,000,000. It cost the holders $1,250,000,000. The party in power would pay it in gold, dollar for dollar. They would give to the bondholders a currency different from and better than that used by the people. Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy. A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice. By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships. Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights and bleeds, and dies? Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and values among the people, are paid in paper. If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should it not suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities?

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support. Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor. Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt. Toil produces; bonds consume. Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders enjoy their benefits at no cost. Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none. A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican in its effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life. Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation. Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living. Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system. The laws are evaded, the officers are bribed; the country is robbed. Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy, and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is applied to worse than useless purposes. The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the government under some of the earlier administrations. That institution feeds, clothes and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics and greedy adventurers, backed by the federal army. It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself. The military establishments at the South are another kind of useless and extravagant expenditure. It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually.—High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process. The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars. Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the days of niggerism and fanaticism may be long in the land? Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined, in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured? We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and re-establish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred. The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest and liberal patriotism. The simple application of the principles of the Federal Constitution will remove every obstacle and effect a peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory settlement. If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture. The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned this land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union at the mercy of rude chances and political passions. Let its provisions be applied, and representatives of the South, elected by the only qualified voters of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the condition imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact, and freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate. The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief. When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress. The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation will decree that negroes, like white men, must either work or starve. The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unnecessary, and with their disappearance tax-payers will thank God and take courage. A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue. The national banks suggest another opportunity of retrenchment. They own between three and four hundred millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. These bonds are deposited with the Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business, and earn the profits of banking proper. The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business. They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital than they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people. Justice requires that this sum, amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public. The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tenders as banking currency will effect the needed result, and another sinkhole for the earnings of laborers will be effectually stopped. In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed, and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized. Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed. Investigating committees should be abolished. Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned. The Indian wars, like the last, should be avoided. Territorial purchases should be suspended. Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt. A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years. The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety. Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and, with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus attempted to set forth your wrongs, and the possibility of a remedy, we now appeal to you to work out the needed reformation. Whatever evils may result from bad government, the people are the sufferers. Whatever reforms are effected must be brought about by and through the people themselves. The people have it in their power to remove the giant iniquities whose shadows darken the land. They have but to speak, and the enemies of their peace would be powerless, the dignity of the constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and their now imperilled country rescued from impending danger, purified and strengthened by its trials, will resume its majestic march in the paths of greatness, happiness and freedom. A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the organization of the friends of law and order and honest government, as against the forces of Radicalism in West Virginia. The movement will extend to every county; it will find co-operation in every township and school district in the State. We invite and urge you to join hands in the great work of political redemption.

Other States have taken the lead and are already enjoying the first fruits of victory. From Connecticut to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people have interchanged the tidings of deliverance, and both oceans have heard their wild shout of gladness and triumph. The Central States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have responded with glorious deeds that yet thrill the nation. The Empire State has arisen with a mighty proclamation for the right, and the manifestation of her power, like the restless march of a conquering host, points out the path of destiny and bids the nation follow. Already we hear the footsteps of approaching political revolution. It is advancing with an energy that gives assurance of its triumphant progress even unto the end.—Let the people of Virginia fall in with the hosts that move to the rescue of our government and its institutions. While others are fighting and triumphing, let them, too, participate in the struggle and contribute to the result. We invoke your aid in your own behalf, in behalf of good government, and the attendant blessings of justice, liberty and progress. Unite for the restoration of your lost prosperity. Labor for the overthrow of organized fanaticism, corruption and folly. Act, act, act for the sake of peace, Union, freedom and humanity.

TO THE WHITE MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We make the following extracts from an address being circulated among the white men of the West. It is a fine campaign document. Our regular subscribers should use it as such.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

* * * * *

The convention recently convened at Raleigh, by military authority, without the sanction of *law*, under the auspices of strangers and non-residents, negroes and the bayonet, have framed a constitution and adopted sundry ordinances, which are to become the organic law of North Carolina, if ratified by you at the polls. Let us examine into its provisions, and see if they are such as you should ratify.

It has overturned almost entirely the constitution of our fathers. Scarcely a vestige of that instrument remains. It has abolished at one blow nearly every essential element in a good and stable government, and swept away every distinction, every check founded on race and color, education or intelligence, property or personal merit.

It has abolished taxation as a basis of representation in the Senate.

It has changed radically our entire judicial system, abolished our county Courts, created four new judges, and provided that all of them shall be elected by the people for short terms.

It has created a large number of new offices and gives the filling of them all to popular vote.

It gives the negro the right to vote and hold offices in the government.

It gives the negro the right to sit on juries.

It gives them equal rights with the whites in all places of public resort, on all public conveyances, in all hotels, &c.

It places him in the ranks, side by side with the white man in the militia.

It authorizes the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

It provides that all schools, maintained in whole or in part at State expense, shall be open to blacks and whites alike.

It compels the poor white children of the State to attend the same school with negroes, and thus inaugurate social negro equality.

By abolishing the tax upon polls, it places the entire property of the people in the hands of those who pay no taxes.

In fine, so far as human laws can effect it, they have made the negro not only the equal of the white man in all respects, but upon the adoption, he will be decidedly his superior; for a large class of our most intelligent and virtuous citizens will, by it, be forever disabled from holding office, while every thing is opento him.

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The proposed intermarriage of the races is so shocking that I need not dwell upon it further than to say, that it will surely follow the adoption of this negroized constitution.

Do you desire to arm the negro and give him a place and in command of the militia? And yet this constitution provides that any man may be an officer, and all men *shall* be mustered in the ranks, under penalties. See the effect of it. In quite a number of our counties the negroes have the majority and will *elect all the officers*; in most of the others, all white men who are able will pay the penalty and refuse to muster, leaving the poor white men who cannot pay, also in a minority, to be ruled by the brutal and insulting insolence of the negro! Behold you white men of North Carolina the trap that is set for you! When the war was raging fiercest the United States did not dare to place negroes side by side in the same regiments with the whites. *Northern* pride would not stand it; are you so mean spirited as to *desire* it as a matter of choice?

But one of the most dangerous of these privileges conferred on the negro is that of sitting in the jury box and deciding upon the rights of white citizens. Not only all the intricate rights of property, but the liberties, franchises and *lives* of our people are to be thus placed in the hands of the ignorant and easily corrupted negro!—Surely, if among all our sacred rights of citizenship, there is one which demands all the integrity and intelligence of the land to guard it, it is the jury box! If it is thrown wide open to ignorance and vice, what will become of justice and good government? Then add negro Judges, negro witnesses and negro lawyers, and the white man's ruin is complete.

Under its provisions also *poor white orphan children may be bound to black masters!* A fair evidence of their intent in this respect is that the framers of this constitution refused directly to provide that this should *not* be done! Think, my friends, when you are abont to vote, that you are setting up a constitution under which your neighbor's orphan children or your own may some day *be slashed by a negro master, and reared as a menial in a negro family!* Shame, enternal shame, upon the white men of North Carolina if they ever permit it!

But the masterpiece of these men who are laboring for negro equality is to be found in their provision for our public schools, both of high and low grade. A heavy tax is to be laid for school purposes, of which the negro pays next to nothing, *and negroes and whites are to be educated together.* Nay, more; all who cannot afford to educate their children elsewhere, are to be forced by law to send them to these schools with the negroes, and propositions to have separate schools for each color were indignantly voted down, *though the whites pay for both.* Here is the key to their infernal scheme. Nothing but the most depraved nature and the lust of office could induce grown men to accept the negro as their equal. But children can be educated to anything. With the hellish cunning of the Jesuit, they desire to poison the minds of our little ones. See how it works. They force them to go to school together, thus bringing them into the closest intimacy. The rich soil of their tender minds rapidly imbibes the impressions which surround them. They are taught that they are no better than their black companions. They sit upon the same benches, eat together, play together and study together. They soon take in all the base and lower instincts of the African; and after thus growing up and being educated together, a negro boy proposes marriage to your daughter, his white school mate. Do you flatter yourself that it will be rejected with scorn and loathing? Far from it.

If you, my white brother, did your duty to your God and your child, by keeping it away from this corrupting influence, it would not be so. But your child would reason on it in this way: "My father believes in negro equality; he voted to overthrow our old constitution and put up a new one, which says, this negro boy is as good as I am. He sits in the jury box with negroes, eats at the same table with them, drills under one in the militia, votes with and for them at the ballot-box, and sends me to school with them; all as a matter of choice. My father knows what is right and best, and would not do this if this negro were not my equal, and I will marry him." And so it comes about. You surrender your little daughter, the pride of your eyes and the light of your house *into the embraces of a barbarous negro!*

And you, North Carolinians, whose veins are rich with the glorious blood which aforetime crossed the seas, drove back the red savage, cut down the wilderness and made it bloom like the garden of the Lord, and through much suffering and hardship and shedding of blood, founded a great free, *white* Republic, whose glory and civilization are the wonder of the ages; you are content to defile this noble blood, and see your homes in your old age turned into dens of *mulattoes*, filled with the callow-brood of the Congoite, whose great-grandfather devoured human flesh! Merciful God! Now every man who is able to do so will save his children from this degradation by sending them to a private school. But the poor man—and we are nearly all poor now—will be forced by poverty and *this law* to submit to it. Do not think this an overdrawn picture. *These things must be so* if you ratify this constitution. You cannot expect to make the negro your equal in all other things and refuse it to him in this one. Children will marry with those whom you make their associates.

Poor white men of North Carolina, working men, we appeal to you to save your children! They are your jewels, your only riches. They are likewise the genuine riches of the State. Save *them* if you would save yourself and your country, or you may exclaim as did David, "Oh Absalom, my son, my son! Would God I had died for thee." Only, as that was the sorrow of an innocent father over a guilty child, who shall depict the anguish of a *guilty* parent over a ruined but innocent child! "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Mothers of North Carolina, we appeal to you, to help us save the rights and dignity of your little boys, the purity of your daughters, and the good name of your firesides! You will be the principal sufferers by this great degradation. Reason with your husband and your sons, and aid us to put this accursed thing from you. As a general thing it does not become you to interfere actively in politics, but where you and your children are sought to be *polluted* by negro association, your full weight should be extended to prevent it. If bad white men appeal to the brutal negro, surely good men may appeal to the noble women of the land. Let them dare to say that negro men are better qualified to govern the country than white women.

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Negro suffrage abolishes, also, our ancient rule that representation in the Senate of our Legislature shall be based upon taxation; so that if adopted, both houses will be based upon numbers alone. Property will then have no protection whatever. The land-holders and tax-payers of all kinds, would do well to remember this. *All taxes by this constitution will be imposed by the negro and paid by the white man!*

This constitution was made by a convention called by military authority in violation of law and in the election for members to which 30,000 white men were not permitted to vote. The same men are excluded from voting on its ratification; and yet, after enfranchising 70,000 negroes, the whites had a majority of 32,000. The white men then have it in their power to vote down this constitution, and save themselves from ruin, *if they will it.* Why should you not do it. Oh, my countrymen, stand up for your rights, *and vote it down!* Do not permit its advocates to scare you by threats. *They can do nothing worse to you than the adoption of this canstitution!* Malice itself could devise no more complete scheme for your ruin and degration. Thousands of your best citizens, who are able to do so, will fly from a land of negro equality as from a pestilence; no immigration will flow into our borders; no capital will invest in a government where negro non-taxpayers can lay taxes on it at their pleasure; no railroads will be built, for nobody will buy our bonds; justice will become corrupt where the judge gets down in the dirt and begs for his office; and life, and property, and all the sacred interests of society will become insecure.

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Such is negro suffrage and its legitimate consequences.

White men of North Carolina, choose ye this day whom ye will serve.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a chairman and thirty members—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The committee shall have power to maintain its organization by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registrations, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organization, appoints a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

PLATFORM.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having by their delegates assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people, of the Reconstruction Acts, and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudicies against that race, that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder in the last resort of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact as established by law in the earlier and better days of the republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats, and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union, on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates for the State at large, to represent the conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, hereafter to be appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said office.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Raleigh, Chairman.
R. C. Badger, Esq., " Secretary.

1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Wm. A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.
2nd District—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.
3rd District—Hon. Geo. Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.
4th District—J. M. Leach, L. Brown, J. T. Morehead, Jr.
5th District—E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. T. S. Ashe.
6th District—R. M. Armfield, W. M. Robbins J. H. Wilson.
7th District—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.
8th District—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.
At Raleigh: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Biedsoe and R. C. Badger.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASSERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham,	Col. Jas. T. Morehead,
" James M. Leach,	C. B. Sanders, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. Ransom,	W. F. McKesson, Esq.,
Hon. J. R. McLean,	J. J. Yates, Esq.,
" Jesse G. Shepherd,	Col. S. B. Spruill,
Maj. Marcus Erwin,	Hon. Thomas S. Ashe,
Hon. F. B Satterthwaite,	Col. Walter L. Steele,
" Asa Biggs,	Hon. B. S. Gaither,
" J. W. Osborne,	" Josiah Turner,
" R. Y. McAden,	" D. G. Fowle,
" George Davis,	John H. Haughton, Esq.,
" Jesse R Stubbs,	Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
" S. J. Person,	Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
" W. N. H. Smith,	R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
" W. T. Dortch,	Edward Conigland, Esq.
Col. Robert Strange,	A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
Hon. Nathaniel Boyden,	P. H. Winston, Esq.,
" John Kerr,	W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
" George Howard,	Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. R. H. Cowan,	Col. Wm. Johnston,
" W. P. Bynum,	Hon. C. C. Clark,
Giles Leitch, Esq.,	David F. Caldwell, Esq.,
Col. S. McD. Tate,	Col. Thos. C. Fuller,
Arch McLean, Esq.,	Dr. James T. Leach,
Col. D. D. Ferebee,	M. Q. Waddell, Esq.,
Ralph Gorrell, Esq.,	T. Brown Venable, Esq.,

Col. W. F. Martin.

CEMETERY NOTICE.—Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, of Italian and American Marble, of new and beautiful design, always on hand at GADDESS BROS., Steam Marble Works, Corner Sharp and German streets, Baltimore, Md. to oct 23.

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Leffel's Patent American Double Turbine Water-Wheel, Portable Grist Mills, Roberts' Burr Regulator, Flouring Mill Machinery, Cotton Screws, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. to may 4.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

There are men who desert the altars of a Lost Cause round which they once stood with the blood in their hearts panting for liberation, and who kneel to offer homage at the altars of successful wrong. There are men who trample under foot the very standards that once floated proudly over them. There are men base enough to lift their hands against the very rights for which they once uplifted swords. We are not such. For us principle is principle, right is right—yesterday—to-day—to-morrow—forever. Submission to might, is not surrender of right. We yield to one, but shall never yield up the other.—FATHER RYAN.

THE war of races at the South is impending and inevitable.

We have the authority of the Radical Scallawag party for the assertion, while unmistakable and unquestionable proof of the fact presents itself daily, and on every possible occasion. The time was when this much to be deplored state of things could have been averted. But that time has passed. It had passed when so many of the former white men of the country were found arrayed on the side of the black race against their own. The time for averting an evil, the consequences of which the human mind refuses to contemplate, and at the bare mention of which men shudder, was over when the conspirators against their race—aye, against their own kith and kin, their households and their families, had succeeded in instilling into the savage nature of the negro, a feeling of opposition and deadly hostility to the white man.

We have seen it for months. Candid men everywhere, who looked facts steadily in the face, have not failed to see it. Many would disguise disagreeable realities, and refuse to recognize the probability of an event repugnant to their natures, but none can ignore the tendency of the times. So let us be prepared for the worst. Since we cannot ward off this doom, let us meet our fate like men. We but await an hour which, when it arrives, will come fraught with duties and weighty responsibilities to ourselves, to our race, and to our country.

The good men of the South will stand acquitted before the world and high Heaven of this crime against the laws of God and man. They have made concessions to the demands of unprincipled and revolutionary men in power, that wise and patriotic rulers would never have required. For a permanent peace and quiet they have manifested a readiness to surrender creeds and give up principles that nature has wrought into the very texture of their lives. But concessions have availed us nothing. Our proverbial love for peace has been construed into a fear of strife—our forbearance as cowardice.

If we would preserve the rights still left us, we must assert them, regardless of consequences or the cost at which they are to be maintained. We are no advocates of war; we are for peace, but that cry of peace, peace, which lulls men into a false security in the hour of danger, brings not peace, but destruction. Not sensational nor an alarmist, yet we would warn the Southern people of the threatening danger hanging over them, and we urge upon every one the necessity of preparing at once for the responsibilities of the dark hour, come when it may.

While they will not inaugurate a war of races, the white men of the South will calmly await its precipitation upon them; and although the negroes are thoroughly organized, armed, equipped, and officered by adventurers from the North, and the Holdens and Hunnicutts of the South, the result is not to be feared. The event will be deplored, but no one need fear the final issue.

THE action of the Commanding General of this Military District, in giving or attempting to give validity to an ordinance of the Convention before its work is accepted by the people of the State, is contemptible and ridiculous, but characteristic of the man.

This action of General Canby is an outrage—a wanton abuse of power. The Convention displayed its ignorance of law, or manifested a total disregard of the purposes for which a Convention of the people is called, when it passed the ordinance, but it mattered little with that supreme body, since, as delegates frequently declared, they had loyal bayonets at their backs to ratify their work; and might, with singularly appropriateness have added, and a willing tool in the form of a military commander to connive at and assist them in their meanness.

As we understand it, the ordinance is a dead letter until the Constitution shall have been ratified, for until this event shall happen, the ordinance has not a color of law. Consequently there can be no offence committed under it before the the ratification of the Constitution.

As we have before advised, so we again urge the people of the State not to be intimidated by such military and loyal bombast, but disregard it by using every fair means at their command to defeat the damnable and contemptible machinations of Canby and the Convention, to enslave a free people.

WE rather concur with our cotemporary of the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, in regard to the Ku Klux Klan, and would in our present ignorance of its purposes or whereabouts certainly not court an opportunity to offend that mysterious order. Though we have not hitherto attached any serious importance to the organization. But the military commanders at the South, valiant sons of Mars as they are, heroes of the conquering armies of the North, cowardly, tyranical, and contemptible puppets, clothed with the authority of despots and perpetrating their wrongs on a conquered, suffering, and powerless people, magnify this Klan into another terrible war of rebellion, and would fain invent a new pretext for heaping still further wrongs and outrages upon us.

These guilty wretches feel that the hand of retribution is ready to grasp them, and it is characteristic of their past lives and course of conduct to "flee when no man pursueth," and this new fright is in keeping with the heroism they displayed in the face of the army composed of that people over whom they are now permitted to rule with such high handed outrage, practicing their refined cruelty and remorseless deviltry.

We give elsewhere the substance of a series of new military orders issued by General Meade of the Second District, and his understrapper Shepherd, commanding at Montgomery. These orders are without a parallel. Our Commander at Charleston, in all his littleness has not evinced such cowardly, cruel and vindictive meanness.

For publishing notices of the Ku Klux Klan, any newspaper publisher is to be stopped, tried of course by a military commission, and fined and imprisoned. Civil officers and officers of municipalities are to be "held strictly accountable for the suppression of the organization, and the apprehension of its members." If against the offence of persons so apprehended the civil code is silent, the party arrested is to be turned over to the military for trial by commission. Ignorance of the existence of all placards with cabalistic inscriptions, will not be accepted as an excuse, and citizens even are held responsible for such occurrences and offences in the localities where they may happen to reside.

These gentlemen whose profession is hat of arms, are no doubt in the enjoyment of one of Stanton's scares, and securely housed in their headquarters, they attempt the game of intimidation from their places of safe retreat, while the occasion furnishes a convenient opportunity for further distressing the afflicted inhabitants of our desolated and desecrated country.

These wrongs must surely be righted:

"For time at last sets all things even—
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

Sam. T. Williams, Esq.

The Conservative candidate for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Louisburg,		Tuesday, April	7.
Warrenton,		Wednesday "	8.
Ferrell's,	Nash	Friday "	10.
Earpsboro,	(Johnston,)	Saturday "	11.
Pittsboro',	Chatham	"	14.
Dorsett's,	"	"	15.
Harper's X Roads,	"	"	16.
Bear Creek,	"	"	17.
Hillsboro',	Orange	"	18.
Henderson,	Granville	Monday "	20.
Brassfields,	"	Tuesday "	21

Conservative Canvass.

Col. E. D. Hall, candidate for Lieut. Governor, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Hertford, Perquimans county, Thursday, April 14th.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, Wednesday, April, 15th.

South Mills, Camden county, Thursday, April 16th.

Mass Meetings.

The State Executive Committee recommend the holding of Conservative Mass Meetings at the following times and places:

Statesville,	Tuesday,	April	7.
Greensboro',	Friday,	"	10.
Wilmington,	"	"	10.
Goldsboro',	Wednesday,	"	8.
Salisbury,	"	"	8.
Charlotte,	Thursday,	"	9.

We have hitherto failed to note the fact that Mr. J. W. Bowman, Radical nominee for Judge, in the eleventh district, has declined to run. He having withdrawn in favor of Col. J. L. Henry.

ANOTHER MILITARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.

I. Representations having been made that the proper municipal authorities have, in some instances, refused or failed to make an impartial application of the means under their control for the relief of the poor; It is ordered,

That all District, County, or other municipal officers, having the care of the poor or the disbursement of public moneys appropriated to the benefit of the poor, shall provide for all proper objects of public charity, without regard to color or race, to the extent of the means under their control or of the authority with which they are invested; and, to the end that the means of relief provided by municipal laws, or by military orders, or by the government, may be more immediately and efficiently applied, this subject is placed under the general supervision of Post Commanders, to whom the reports required by General Orders from these Headquarters, No. 164, 1867, (paragraph III, section 7,) will hereafter be made by the commissioners, overseers or wardens of the poor.

II. On the application of the Governor of North Carolina for a modification of so much of General Orders No. 164 as directs that the proceeds of licenses for the sale of liquors, &c., be devoted to the support of the poor, it is ordered, that whenever the wardens or other authorities charged with the care of the poor in any city, county or town, in the State of North Carolina, shall certify that ample provision for their support has been made, and that the proceeds of the licenses as aforesaid are not needed, it shall be the duty of the Post Commander to direct that the proceeds of licenses granted by the State for the retail of spirituous liquors, within the jurisdiction of the said wardens, be paid into the treasury of the State to the credit of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

III. In like manner, Post Commanders throughout this Military District, upon satisfactory evidence that the poor in any city or town within the limits of their posts have been properly provided for, will authorize the proceeds of licenses for the retail of spirituous liquors granted by said city or town to be paid into the city or town treasury; but in all cases the proceeds of fines, except the amounts adjudged to informers, and the forfeitures imposed, will still be devoted, as directed by said General Orders 164, to the support of the poor.

IV. To secure a more perfect enforcement of the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders No. 164, (1867,) and to remove some doubts as to the construction of the sixth section of that paragraph, the civil courts of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina are invested with jurisdiction to try and determine all cases arising under the provisions of that paragraph, as well for the violation of military orders as of the local police regulations; and upon conviction, to enforce the summary remedies therein provided for.

By command of Bvt. Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

Chatham Railroad.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Railroad Company was held in this city on Saturday, the 4th inst.

George W. Mordecai, Esq., acted as chairman, and Maj. W. W. Vass, Secretary.

Of the 8760 shares constituting the subscribed capital stock of the company, there were represented in the meeting, in person and by proxy, 7317 shares.

The meeting having been duly organized, Gen. W. R. Cox, President of the Road, explained that the Stockholders had been called together to consider two ordinances enacted by the late "constitutional convention" in relation to the Chatham Railroad Company—certified copies of which he laid before the meeting.

Both ordinances were read by the Secretary, and fully considered and discussed by the Stockholders. That entitled "An ordinance to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company" which, on conditions, affords aid to the Company to complete the work, to the extent of $1,200,000 in State bonds, was, by formal resolution, unanimously ratified and accepted as a part of the charter of the Company.

The "ordinance in relation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation works," was also accepted and ratified.

Dr. W. J. Hawkins offered a resolution to raise a committee of five, to prepare a statement of the gold value of each stockholder's subscription at the time paid, and to apportion the shares of the capital stock paid in, accordingly—discarding fractional shares, but to allow to each subscriber at least one share of stock—said committee to report to this meeting, and that a majority of all the stock of the Company shall be necessary to ratify the report of said committee.

The chairman appointed on this committee, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, W. D. Haywood, J. M. Heck, Julius A. Gray and W. W. Vass, who, after retiring, returned and reported to the meeting, in detail, the names of the Stockholders, amount paid in Confederate currency, and the gold value of the same at the date of payment, and recommending that the capital stock of the company paid in, be set at $876,000—or 8,736 shares—to be apportioned among the Stockholders according to a list as submitted. This report was accepted, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the capital stock paid in of the Chatham Railroad Company be $876,600, and the President and Directors have prepared, at an early day, certificates of stock to be issued to the several Stockholders, in proportion to the gold value of the subscription, and in accordance with the report of the committee of five, this day ratified by the Stockholders.

On montion of General Cox, the meeting adourned.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Candidates for the Legislature and for the different County Offices, will address the people at

Barney Jones',	Tuesday,	7th	day of April,	1868.
Lashley's C. R.,	Wednesday,	8th	" " "	"
Green Level,	Thursday,	9th	" " "	"
Morrisville,	Friday,	10th	" " "	"
Franklin's,	Saturday,	11th	" " "	"
Sorrell's,	Monday,	13th	" " "	"
Hayes' Store,	Tuesday,	14th	" " "	"
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	15th	" " "	"
Thompson's,	Thursday,	16th	" " "	"
Laws',	Friday,	17th	" " "	"
Forestville,	Saturday,	18th	" " "	"

R. K. FERRELL, Sheriff.

March 18th, 1868,—td.

The Military Tyranny at the South.

The telegraph of Monday brings the following from Georgia and Alabama:

General Meade has issued General Orders, directing the military and civil officers to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may hereafter print, publish or in any manner give circulation to incendiary publications of the secret organization now spreading throughout these States.

Conductors of newspaper are forbidden to publish inflamatory articles. Any paper publishing matter tending to produce intimidation, riot or bloodshed, will be stopped and the proprietors, editors and other parties connected therewith will be tried before a Military Commission, and on conviction will be subject to fine and imprisonment. Military and civil officers are required to organize patrols and other means for the detection of persons who avail themselves of darkness for exciting criminal purposes. General Meade admonishes the people that unless acts of violence and intimidation are checked and punished bloody retaliation may be provoked and much innocent blood shed. It is believed that Gen. Meade refers to the Ku-Klux-Klan.

Gen. Shepherd Issues an Order Concerning the Ku-Klux Klan.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 6—Noon.

Gen. Shepherd commanding the sub-district of Alabama, to-day issued an order in relation to Ku-Klux Klan, and ordering that the various Sheriffs, Mayors, Marshals, Magistrates, Constables, Chief of Police and Police, will be held accountable by the Post Commanders over their respective districts for the suppression of the iniquitous organization, and the apprehension of its members.

Whenever found, whenever apprehensions are made and the code of Alabama is silent on the subject of the offences for which charged, the prisoners will be turned over to the Commander of the proper military post, with a written statement of the officer, giving dates, places and witnesses, with a view to trial by military commission. All placards and newspaper cards of the Ku-Klux-Klan are prohibited, and ignorance of their existence will not be held as adequate excuse, it being the business of the civil and military officers to know what appertains to their duties. Citizens not holding offices likewise will not be held guiltless. Further outrages will be viewed as evidence of neglect of duty.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN.

For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.

OUR NOON DISPATCHES.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

In the case of the Steamer Battle, captured at Mobile, the Supreme Court decided to-day that the capture vitiated the lien.

The Elections.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1868.

All of Connecticut heard from except thirteen towns. English, as far as heard from, has a majority of 1294. The Legislature is thought to have gone Radical. The Democrats carried the city of Hartford by about 1500 majority. The Republicans have increased their majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, thus securing the election of a Radical Senator.

Michigan has rejected the new constitution, and it is generally conceded that the negro suffrage clause killed it. Seventy towns, including Detroit, gave a majority of 8,100 against the constitution.

Sandusky, Ohio, elected the entire Democratic ticket by 200 majority.

Keokuk, Iowa, which went Republican last year, has gone Democratic.

In Cleaveland the Republicans elected 19 out of 30 councilmen.

The Democrats of Cincinnati have elected city commissioner and wharf master. Republican majority last year 2100.

The Democrats have carried the town of Evansville, Indiana, for the first time in seven years.

Killed.

MONTREAL, April 7.

D'Arcy McGee, a member of the Cannadian Parliament was shot dead at Ottaway, to-day. The assassin succeeded in making his escape.

Arrival of Gov. Wells.

RICHMOND, April 7.

Gen. H. H. Wells, of Alexandria, arrived this morning. He has taken the oath of office and entered upon the duties as Governor of the State.

OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 7.

Gov. Welles, after having taken the oath of office, was invited to visit the Convention. Judge Underwood, in introducing him, endorsed his political views. Welles made a short address, and to the point. He said that for the short time he should hold office, he should endeavor to promote the prosperity of all of the people of the State, and he should try to promote the harmony of the Republican party as the only organization through which that prosperity could ever come.

A resolution offered by a colored member prohibiting the legislature from establishing any system of separate schools for the two races, was discussed all day. The black delegates urged it with heat, one or two threatening to oppose the adoption of the constitution, if this was not incorporated.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

SENATE—Petition of 3000 negroes praying for aid to enable them to emigrate to Liberia was read. President Johnson thinks the government should assist these people to their native country.

The city charter has been extended one year, with the amendment on Sumner's motion, taking the appointing power from the Mayor and giving it to the Council, the object being to give offices to negroes. Adopted by a vote of 29 to 10.

Navy appropriation passed. An amendment reducing the strength of the navy was lost.

The Senate then went into executive session until adjournment.

Grant deaf to the Entreaties of his Friends.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Ex-Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, with Messrs. Dr. Bayne and John Hawkshurst of the Convention, called on General Grant, endeavoring to induce him to interfere with Gen. Schfield in regard to the appointment of a new Governor for Virginia. Interview ineffectual.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

This well known House is now re-opened, and its former reputation will be maintained by

J. W. HAPPOLDT & CO.

April 8—1mo.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized and requested to announce B. S. Hedrick, Esq., of Orange, as a Republican candidate for Congress from this (the fourth) District. apl 7—tf

GRAND CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING at Henderson, on

FRIDAY, 17th OF APRIL.

All Conservatives and others who feel an interest in the welfare of our noble old commonwealth, and who desire to co-operate in a united effort to defeat Radicalism and vindicate the honor, integrity and conservatism of North Carolina, are respectfully and earnestly solicited to attend a Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Henderson on Friday, 17th April. Speakers of great ability and popularity will deliver addresses on the vital issues of the day. Come, Conservatives one and all! april 7—td.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, No. 262 Baltimore Street, opposite Hanover, Baltimore, are prepared to offer to the Country Trade, goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of binding.

Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention. april 6—2m.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. W. HART, Proprietor.

This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. Kerr, having been thoroughly repaired and neatly furnished, is now ready to receive Guests.

THE TABLE

is unsurpassed; and in point of convenience and comfort this House is not excelled by any in the City.

April 6, 1868. 6w.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co,

January 31st, 1868.

Balance per statement 31 Jan., 1867,		$15,286,839 94
Deduct accrued Interest last Annual Statement,		376,514.60
		14,450,325.34
Income from Premiums	$6,284,695.17	
Income from Interest received and accrued,	1,246,191.72	
	$7,530,886.89	
Deduct, paid		
Medical Examinations, Salaries, Stationery, Printing, Advertising,	$121,750.90	
Commissions to Agents,	733,682.26	
Taxes,	88,572.85	
Surplus premiums returned to assured,	956,916.00	
For surrendered policies,	227,680.25	
Losses,	1,193,387.68	
	3,021,989.94	4,508,896.95
		$17,959,222.29
Increased value of Bonds and stocks over cost,		189,399.45
Balance 31st January, 1868,		$18,148,621.74

ASSETS.

Cash Deposited,	$436,231.13
Real Estate at Cost,	152,198.46
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage of Real Estate,	5,344,487.25
United States Securities at Market Value,	2,686,440.00
Bonds of the State of Connecticut,	1,018,000.00
Bonds of the Cities of Evansville and Toledo,	35,000.00
Bank and Railroad Stocks,	82,380.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	190,795.00
Premium Notes,	7,612,452.67
Premiums in the hands of Agents and in transit,	267,935.73
Interest accrued,	322,691.50
	$18,148,621.74

W. S. OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

S. D. WAIT, General Agent,

Ap'l 6—tf Raleigh, N. C.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE!

We would respectfully inform the Merchants of North Carolina that we have just received from Manufacturers' hands, our second Fall Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, HATS, &c.

Our stock is again complete in every respect, and we guarantee to furnish all goods in our line at New York wholesale prices.

W. H. TURNER, T. BOTTIMORE, W. C. MARROW, JR., } W. H. TURNER & CO. Norfolk, Va.

REMOVAL.—In order to accommodate the increasing demand upon us for Boots and Shoes, we shall, on or about the 15th of December next, remove to our large and commodious Iron Front Warehouse, Atlantic Block, Main Street.

W. H. TURNER & CO.

Jan. 30, tf.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in German, French, English and Domestic Fancy Goods, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Va. Combs, Brushes, Fans, Jewelry, Perfumery and Toys. Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes, of the best manufactories, always on hand.

to Aug 24.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Produce and Commission Merchants.

CORNER HIGH AND WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Consignments solicited. feb 11-3m.

BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, 16 West Main Street, next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

L. BERKLEY.
W. M. MILLAR.
J. W. GRANDY.
Formerly of N. C.

to May 24.

DAVIS & BROTHER,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soaps, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House.

Any consignment will have especial attention.

No. 24 Roanoke Dock, Norfolk, Va.

to April 17.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1868,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A. CREECH.

Just received $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next 60 days, if possible. If you want

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is substantiated daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Goods of all descriptions, and

AT LOW PRICES,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, Creech's is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville street and down the other; yes, and in two cross streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that Creech's is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, Creech's is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES OR CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen Creech's, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one among the largest and most beautiful assortments in the city. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you stop at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.

I told the people some time ago that there was no house in the city that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to Creech's, on E. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C. april 7—2w.

Sentinel copy.

Change of Schedule.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 31, 1868.

On and after March 31st, 1868, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh,	9.35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	3.10 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon,	10.25 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3.15 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh,	5.00 A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh,	4.40 P. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South.

A. B. ANDREWS,
apl 3, 1868-tf. Supt. of Trans.

BALTIMORE.

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION, OF 1868!

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, (trimmed and untrimmed), Shaker Hoods, &c., &c.

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

Baltimore, Md. mar12d3w.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
246 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

Weigh, Lock, R. R. Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Dormant, Warehouse, Platform, Counter, Union, Family, Butchers Druggists, Jewelers, and Bank Scales.

Over one hundred modifications, adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

—oct 30.

THE CHOICEST AND OLDEST WINE GROWN IN THE STATE.

JOSEPH TAYLOR & CO., California Wines, Brandies and Wine Bitters, the Pure Juice of the Grape. No. 4 North Street, Baltimore, Md. to nov 9.

CUSHINGS & MEDAIRY,

Book, Paper and Stationery House, No. 6 North Howard Street, (Opposite the Howard House,) Baltimore, Maryland. Merchants' Account Books and Printing executed to order.

JOHN CUSHING. RICHARD C. CUSHING.
JACOB MEDAIRY. FRANCIS C. CUSHING.

to sept 14.

WILLIAM MANN,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of American Clocks, and Manufacturer of Mahogany, Rosewood and Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, N. E. Corner Charles and Lombard Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A large and varied assortment of Toilet Boxes, Work Boxes, Portable Desks and Clock Trimmings, always on hand. —Sep 14.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. MOORE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in

English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 4 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland. —sep 14.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS,

No. 222 Baltimore Street, near Charles, Baltimore, Md., Importers of Coach, Wagon and Saddlery Hardware, Harness Materials, Fellows, Spokes, Hubs, Bows, Shafts, Axles, Springs, Enameled and Patent Canvass, Enameled Dash and Collar Leather, Coach Varnish, Japan and Leather Varnish, Harness Oil, Blacking, Axle Grease, Carriage Bolts, Bands, Oil Cloth, Buckles, Terrets, Hooks, Bitts, Ornaments, Hames, Lace, Fringes, &c., all at the lowest price.

to may 28.

OLD HOUSE KEEPERS, NEW BEGINNERS, and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases of CORTLAN & CO., 216 and 218 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., who import and manufacture the Goods offered by them, and are therefore enabled to sell them at the lowest possible prices.

Housekeeping Articles of every description, from the most ordinary of Kitchen Utensils, to the richest Table and Parlor Ornaments.

CORTLAN & CO.,

Importers of Family Hardware, Plated Goods, China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Fancy Ornaments, Table Cutlery, &c.;
Manufacturers of Block Tin, Japanned Wares, &c., and
Dealers in Wooden Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Mats, &c., &c. [to sep 7.

Baltimore, Md.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

☞ The North Carolinian is publi-hed every morning in the building North-East corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets—up stairs.

☞ Entrance under the sign of Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, Book and Job Printers.

SACRIFICE OF LANDS.

Wherever executions have been issued from the United States Courts,—they are stayed in all State Courts—a ruinous sacrifice of property has been the result.

We observe from the Democrat that a fine tract of land was sold in the neighborhood of Charlotte, the other day, under execution from the United States District Court, at $9,25 per acre, less than one fourth its value. This state of affairs is irremediable, and those who are unfortunately indebted outside of the State must submit to these sacrifices.—But is there any reason why we should increase and add to the already wide spread distress existing everywhere in the State?

Now if we ratify the proposed Constitution we increase the taxes of the people tenfold. A tax list is, to all intents and purposes, always an execution, in the hands of the collector, and there is no power to stay it. Consequently three-fourths of the landed property of North Carolina will be advertised and sold for taxes by the collector on his first round—homesteads and all.

The poor hard working owner of a few acres, should take this fact at once into earnest consideration. He remembers full well how almost impossible it seemed for him to raise the amount required by the tax gatherer on his last visit—how perhaps it drained him and his frugal and industrtous wife of all the little savings laid by for old age. In remembering these facts let him not forget that the tax collector will be around again, and that when he comes this time he will demand just ten times as much as he called for last year.

We would here seriously ask the hard working men of North Carolina how or by what means they propose to pay their taxes, which hereafter will be just ten times heavier than ever before? They simply can't do it. And their few acres and whatever of other property they may have acquired by honest toil will either be sold at a ruinous sacrifice to the benefit of some Northern sharper, or the land will revert to the State and be parceled out to the negroes.

Such is the aim and object of the Radicals who framed the Constitution. They are pledged to this policy, and have sworn to the negroes in their secret League meetings to carry it out.

White working men of North Carolina beware of this Republican party, and when a member thereof approaches you with an appeal to the working men of the country, rest assured that he is about to betray you into the hands of his negro master and superior.

ANOTHER MILITARY ORDER.

We publish to-day another order issued from the Headquarters of Brevet Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby, March the thirtieth.

The point in the oder is somewhat obscure, if indeed there is a point made, but we should locate it in the first paragraph containing the charge of neglect of duty on the part of our municipal authorities, and the partial application of means for the relief of the poor; and in the second paragraph where any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition is positively prohibited.

Brevet Major General Canby's regard for the poor is only equalled by his intense love for the negro, and his administration tends as much to the relief of the one, as his tenderness for the other is productive of good.

The whole thing resolves itself into a simple electioneering document. It originated in a partisan brain, and is promulgated for party purposes. The charge of neglect of duty and partiality on the part of the municipal authorities of the State is a false one, and the commanding General knows it, or he ought to know it, as well as he knows that the order will, as was intended, have great political effect in favor of the Republican scallawag party.

The order is an insult to the people of North Carolina, and the impudence with which it is issued, is only equaled by the effort of this military satrap to give validity to an ordinance of a Convention, before its action has been submitted to the people for adoption or rejection.

Gen. Logan, the Radical candidate for Superior Court Judge in the 9th district, still insists that Daniel Webster was a poor insignificant fellow up in Massachusetts, distinguished only for making school books and dictionaries for children. His opinion of the great statesman, like everything else emanating from radical office seekers of which Gen. Logan is a specimen, is very contemptible.

CITY AND STATE.

JOHN C. SYME, Editor.

New City Cemetery.

We learn that a number of gentlemen of this City, have originated the idea of establishing a new City Cemetery.

They propose to purchase a large tract of land north of, and adjoining to, the Confederate Soldiers Cemetery—a site most admirably suited to the purpose both by nature and locality. This tract abounds in hills and dales, and has the advantage of a beautiful stream of water running through it. We have rarely ever seen a spot more fitted for the erection of vaults and better adapted to the laying out of handsome walks.

In fact, nature has done much for this spot. It is in every respect suitable, and with but little expense and labor, it can be made a most beautiful and attractive ground; and art need scarcely be called into requisition. Almost everybody will concede that our present burying ground is wholly inadequate to the growth of the community, and entirely devoid of all natural attractions; neither is it susceptible of improvement or enlargement.

We are glad to know that the matter is in the hands of some of our most enterprising citizens, who will, at an early day take steps to bring the important subject prominently before the notice of the people of Raleigh. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and we sincerely hope that the gentlemen who propose the plan will meet with such encouragement and success that we may shortly have the pleasure of announcing that the work has begun.

Going into Business.

Prince Jones, f. m. c., a man and brother, tiring of the dull monotony of the ordinary business of the streets, made up his mind to go into the transportation line; and doubtless actuated by speeches of the late Convention on the subject of immigration, contracted a desire to emigrate, and to the furtherance of these ends appropriated the ox cart and team of Bithel Chavers, another f. m. c.

His honor the Mayor, being apprised of the intentions of the brother, sent one of his staff to request of the Prince the favor of a private interview before he left for parts unknown. After some persuasion of a positive character, Prince was induced to come down off that cart and adjourn to the mansion of the Lord Mayor, who when he had come before him, manifested the pleasure he had at seeing Prince in a way not to be mistaken, for it must be remembered that His Honor has been sitting in his office for several days like sculptured Patience on a pedestal of despair.

After feasting his longing eyes on the only individual in Raleigh, who has had spirit enough for a week, to do anything, the Mayor adjudged Prince guilty of a misdemeanor, and sent him on to the Superior Court.

Adjournment of the Superior Court.

Upon the conclusion of Col. E. G. Haywood's argument in behalf of the accused, Alexander Willis, Hendersen Taylor, and Anthony Jackson, Monday night last, his Honor Judge Buxton, delivered a most lucid and impressive charge to the jury.

After an absence of about 15 minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of "guilty" as to Willis, and, "not guilty" as to the others.

Willis' counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

This case being disposed of finished the business of the court, whereupon it adjourned.

Registration.

The Board of Registration convened yesterday for revision and other purposes. The Board will hold daily sessions, in the court house, for the next four days, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 P. M.

We earnestly entreat all who have come of age since the last registration, and those who have heretofore neglected to register, to do so now. There need be no argument used to show why you should do so.

The faintest gleam of common sense that ever penetrated the most stupid brain, would at once suggest the propriety and necessity of registering.

Crafty Joke.

That was a grim editorial joke of Engelhard, of the Journal, stating that Van Orsdell, the photographer, had taken "us" a "pretty picture." Come, now, that wont do. Van Orsdell doubtless does take handsome pictures, but then he would hardly "ramify" the Journal sanctum for a subject.

The Wilmington papers allude in measured terms to the disgraceful conduct of the negroes at a Conservative meeting in that city recently. The blame is laid, and very properly too no doubt, at the door of Ashly, Abbott, Estes and others of that ilk, nosing about the city—on—the—Cape Fear, and the village of Dry Pond.

The Journal speaks in the highest terms of the ability and energy which Major Devane of Wilmington is displaying in the canvass. The Major, though quite a young man, is said to be one of the most talented gentlemen in the State.

Messrs. Ennitt, Powers and McClammy also come in for a share of the Journal's admiration.

The negroes who met at Long Creek, in New Hanover on Saturday to hear negro and scallawag speakers, requested Mr. John D. Powers, white man, to address them, which he did, and to which the negroes are said to have paid marked attention, frequently applauding the speaker.

Bonds of the county of New Hanover were sold in Wilmington on Monday to the amount of $6,000, bringing eighty-nine cents. Gen. L. G. Estes, collector of internal revenue for that district, was the purchaser.

Col. Tom. Kenan, candidate for Congaess in the Second District, has been through Greene arousing the latent fires of patriotism in that long neglected field.

At a great sacrifice of private and pecuniary interest, Col. John D. Taylor has consented to run for the Senate in Brunswick, and has already entered the field.

The military authorities at Wilmington have arrested one Martin Rohling, a white man, for carrying a deadly weapon. He is to be tried by "Military Commission."

The Cape Fear Bank building at Wilmington was sold on Monday at auction, to Mr. James Dawson for $105, in notes of the Bank, equal to $35,000 in currency.

Passion Week.

This week, which immediately precedes Easter, known in the Church Calendar as Passion Week, and which is universally observed by the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, began with last Sunday (Palm Sunday.) Good Friday, the day of the Crucifixion, occurs this week, and is observed by the above named Churches.

The name Passion Week derived its origen from the fact that in this week occurred the *passion* of our Savior with all its attendant sufferings.

In an exchange we find the following:

It is a remarkable and curious fact that the passion of Christ proved the subject of the first theatrical representations, which were prepared by the clergy, and thus, strange as it may seem, became the origin of the modern theatre. In the middle ages "Mysteries," or more properly speaking—"Myracles"—a kind of rude drama, was a favorite spectacle, represented at solemn festivals. The subjects were of a religious character, and the ecclesiastics were at first the authors and performers. They were called *mysteries* or *myracles*, because they taught the mysterious doctrines of christianity, and represented the miracles of the first founders of faith of the saints and martyrs. The first play of this kind, specified by name, appears to have been "St. Catherine," written in the year 1110, by a Norman. These plays sometimes lasted several days. Of one it is related that it lasted eight days, and contained the greater part of Scripture history. The Corpus Christy, the famous Coventry Mystery, begins with creation and ends with the judgment day. The passion of Christ and the slaughter of the innocents are among the subjects represented.

A mass meeting of white men in Wilmington to-night. The gallant Col. Robt. H. Cowan is announced as one of the speakers.

White and black are leaving the Leagues by hundreds throughout every county in the State.

Wilmington papers of yesterday note a negro in the Jury box for the first time in the history of that city.

Ku Klux Klan disturbs quietude of Newbern. "Those Local" are on hand.

The festival of the Jewish Passover occurs this week and extends through eight days.

Republican, of Newbern, stereotyped as usual.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 7, Noon.

Cotton dull and lower, 28¼. Naval sorest quiet.

Gold 37⅞; sterling 9⅛; old bonds 10½; Virginia new 49¼; N. Carolina ex-coupons 62; new 61; Tennessee new 68¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 7, Noon.

Cotton dull and heavy. Uplands on the spot 12¼, afloat 12; Orleans 12⅛.

LONDON, April 7, Noon.

Consols 93¼a93⅝. Bonds active at 92½.

BALTIMORE, April 7.

Cotton dull at 29. Pork $26½. Lard 17¼.—Bacon active and excited; rib sides 16, clear sides 17, shoulders 14, hams 18a20.

NEW YORK, April 7, Evening.

Cotton dull and unsettled, and fully one cent lower. Sales of 850 bales at 28 to 28¼, chiefly 28. Turpentine 66a67.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Reported by

Douglas Bell, Grocer & Com. Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Apples,	6 50@ 8 00
Bacon, Country	16@21
" Baltimore	15@22½
Beef on Hoof	10@15
" Nett	10@20
Butter	30@50
Cotton	22@23
Corn	$1 45@1 60
Coffee	24@50
Eggs	15@20
Flour	13@18
Fodder	1 25@1 50
Guano	$100@$110 per ton
Herrings	$6@$11
Hides—Green	8c per lb
" Dry	15@16
Hay	75@$1 00
Lard	18@20
Meal	1 50@1 60
Molasses	50@$1 00
Mullets, per barrel,	9@9 50
Nails	7½@10
Onions,	8 50@10 50
Potatoes—Irish	6 50@ 7 00
" Sweet,	1 30@1 50
Peas	1 50@1 75
Rags	4½@5
Salt	3 00@4 25
Sugar	13@19½
Tea	$1 50@$2 50
Tallow	10@12½
Vinegar	40@75
Whiskey	2 25@$5 00

MONEY MARKET.

Reported by

John G. Williams & Company, Bankers,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Gold,	138
Silver,	133
Exchange on New York,	¼
Old Coupons,	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons,	93
Old Sixes,	53

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina,	55
" Cape Fear,	28½
" Charlotte,	30
" Lexington,	Old 19, New 10
Graham,	23
" Roxborough,	60
" Wadesborough,	27
" Thomasville,	50
" Wilmington,	28
" Commerce,	17
" Washington,	3
" Fayetteville,	10
" Clarendon,	4
" Yanceyville,	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	41
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough,	12@27
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	28
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	61
Greensborough Mutual,	7
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20

ELECTION on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of April, 1868.

The White Man's State Executive Ticket.

Against the Constitution!

For Governor:
THOMAS S. ASHE,
Of Anson.

For Lieutenant Governor:
EDWARD D. HALL,
of New Hanover.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
of Greene.

For Public Treasurer:
KEMP P. BATTLE,
of Wake.

For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON,
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
REV. B. CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Attorney General:
SION H. ROGERS,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S STATE JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

For Superior Court Judges.

First District:
DAVID A. BARNES,
of Hertford.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, Jr.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District;
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

Tenth District:
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District:
JOHN L. BAILEY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District:
ALLEN T. DAVIDSON,
of Macon.

For Solicitor of Sixth Judicial District:
WM. R. COX,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District:
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS,
of Granville.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

For the State Senate:
MOSES A. BLEDSOE, of Wake.
BENJAMIN T. GREENE, of Franklin.

For the House of Representatives:
R. C. BADGER.
REUBEN FLEMING.
JESSE A. NORRISS.
JOSEPH J. OVERBY.

For Sheriff:
DAVID LEWIS.

For Superior Court Clerk:
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

For Register of Deeds:
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

For Coroner:
H. T. CLAWSON.

For Treasurer:
N. S. HARP.

For Surveyor:
FENDALL BEVERS.

For Commissioners:
HARRY O. PARKER,
WASHINGTON I. BUSBEE,
ROBERT S. PERRY,
BENJAMIN Y. ROGERS,
CHALES B. ROOT.

NORFOLK.

J. M. FREEMAN,
Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 29 Main Street, Corner of Talbot, Norfolk, Va. Constantly on hand a full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.
to Aug 18.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,
Importer and Dealer in French China, Crockrey and Glass-Ware, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia.
to Aug 24.

WALTER'S NATIONAL HOTEL,
NORFOLK, VA.
J. M. WALTERS, Proprietor.
To August 28.

J. G. WOMBLE & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Edge Tools, Cross and Circular Saws, Gum Belting, Gum and Hemp Packing, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 2 Commercial Row, near Ferry, Norfolk, Va.
to Aug 21.

JOHN B. NEAL & CO,
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.
Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington: Gen. R. W. Hayward, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Col. John W. Cunningham, Person county; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; Geo. H. Brown & Co., Washington.
JNO. B. NEAL, OF N. C. JNO. WHITE, OF N. C.
Jan 30—tf.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
Kader Biggs & Co., Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.
Special and entire attention to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of Produce, and prompt returns made. Our long experience in business gives us superior advantage in making sales at the highest market prices.
Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions. Liberal advances made on produce in hand.
KADER BIGGS,
JOS. J. BIGGS.

ATLANTIC IRON WORKS AND DOCK COMPANY.
OFFICE:—Corner East Wide Water and Hutchin's Lane.
Works in the City:—East Wide Water and Main Street.
Works and Dock:—Adjoining the city, on the Elizabeth river, near Fort Norfolk.
Have on hand and manufacture to order, at short notice, Marine Engines and Boilers, Stationary and Portable Engines, Saw, Grist and other Mills, Dredging Machines, Pile Driving Machines, Hoisting Engines, &c., and Tanks of every variety. Iron Hulls of Steamers, barges and boats built to order.
Especial attention paid to repairs of Steamers. Where the vessels are brought to the wharves of the Company, no charge will be made for wharvage while the vessels are undergoing repairs.
Agricultural Castings for Store Fronts, Lintals, Columns and Miscellaneous Castings of every description made at short notice.
No charge for patterns when the Company have them on hand.
Forgings of heavy and light work executed in the most reliable manner at low rates, by the pound or day's work. Blast driven by steam.
Highest cash price paid for old metal.
H. ASHTON RAMSAY,
to Ap'l 17 Treasurer and Superintendent.

F. W. SEABURY'S SONS,
19 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
Established 1837. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Trunks, Valises and Bags.
Prices moderate.
☞ Goods Direct from Manufacturers.
to Aug 24.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS!
Get the best. The UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER,—Horace L. Emery's Patent. Manufactured exclusively by
HORACE L. EMERY & SON,
Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.
☞ Send for a Circular.
WARREN & WOODHOUSE, Agents,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 8 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Warren's celebrated
COMBINED COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and VEGETABLE PLOW,
IRON TURNER PLOW AND SCRAPER,
Patented June 18th, 1867.
This is the greatest labor saving implement, for its cost, yet offered to the planter.
Agents for Bickford & Huffman's world renowned WHEAT DRILL, with GUANO AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT, and for F. F. SMITH'S Patent Cast CAST STEEL PLOW.
For circulars or information, address
WARREN & WOODHOUSE,
to Aug. 24 Norfolk, Va.

LATEST NEWS TO THE FARMERS OF North Carolina.
Your attention is called to my large stock of Agricultural Implements, Iron Steel, &c., &c.
Corn and Cotton Planters, Corn Shellers, Hay, Shuck and Corn Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Plows, of every kind, Harrows and Cultivators, Spades, Shovels Forks, Brier Hooks, Iron Axles, Springs, Cart & Wagon Boxes, &c.
I call particular attention to Billup's Centreboard Cotton Scraper, and to Billup's Dixie Plow. The first is warranted to be the best Scraper ever yet invented, and the Farmers are requested to test its merits in connection with any other kind. The Dixie Plow is freer from choking than any other yet made; will pass through the ground with less power, and do better work than any other kind. This is no vain boast. 'Tis easy to claim superiority; hence I ask a trial.
If Farmers are not satisfied, the money will be refunded.
C. BILLUPS.
Agricultural Implements, Seed, Iron and Steel Warehouse No. 11 W. Water Street, Norfolk.
Jan. 30-tf.

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.
A supply of Pure Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand.
W. H. Cheek.
W. E. Capehart.
C. Capehart.
to May 24.

D. W. Hill, No. 5, Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, &c.
Bath Tubs and Toilet Sets manufactured to order.
Guttering and Roofing done cheaper than any house in the City. to Oct 5

J. D. REED, (AGENT.)
Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No, 18 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
to Apr 10.

RALEIGH.

ASSETS, $17,000,000 00.
With an income over
$6,500,000 00
Surplus assets, deducting liabilities, over
$4,000,000 00.
The CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1846, and now has over
55,000 POLICIES,
in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.
Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company
Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent, and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death is cancelled by anticipated dividends.
The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.
and no extra charge made, except only where the risk is extra hazardous;
No Notes are required after the fourth year—Dividends paying half the premium thereafter,
No Deduction of Notes—No Assessment.
Assurance can be effected in all the forms desired.
SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent N. C.,
Raleigh.
Jan. 30-tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
DRUGGIST AND INSURANCE AGENT,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Keeps constantly for sale a complete stock of such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug Store. Also, Garden and Field Seed, the quality and prices of which secure general satisfaction to the most particular and the closest buyers.
He represents
TEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,
the ombined capital and assets of which amounts to $6,000,00, and
THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
whose assets exceed $17,000,000, at 9 per cent. interest.
The interest has exceeded losses for the past 13 years, and there has been a return of fifty per cent. premium money to Policy Holders for 18 years past. This is more than any other company in the United States can say.
Please call and see me at
MY OLD STAND,
where I may be found, ready and willing to oblige the public.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Feb. 1-3m.

BRANSON & JONES,
Successors to Branson, Farrar & Co., continue the Book Business at the same stand, near Tucker's Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of Books and Stationery, at reduced prices.
☞ Consignments of second-hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.
☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
BRANSON & JONES,
Raleigh, N. C.
L. Branson, Agent J. A. Jones.
N. C. Business Directory. jan30-tf.

HO FOR WATSON'S GALLERY.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, Gems, &c., &c., all executed with neatness and dispatch; also old Daguerreotypes copied and colored to Nature.
J. W. WATSON,
Feb 17-tf Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C.

WILMINGTON.

HAAS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Men and Boy's Clothing, Front Street, near Market, (Hedrick & Ryan's old Stand,) Wilmington, N. C.
Manufactory 830 Market St., Philadelphia.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c.
Clothing made to order. to July 27.

J. VAN SICKLE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. to jan'y 2.

COX, PARMALEE & DIVINE,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in Flanner's Building, North Water Street, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot.
R. M. Cox.
Chas. Parmalee.
to April 9. John F. Divine.

D. A. SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Shades, etc.—Knock-Down Furniture, for Country Trade, at the lowest prices. Doors, Sash and Blinds, in great variety, always on hand. Houses papered at the shortest notice. North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. to mar 20.

GEORGE A. PECK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Agricultural Implements, &c., No. 15 S. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nails—all numbers,
Hollow-ware, Cutlery,
Axes—Club, Timber and Boxing.
Plows—Nos. 6, 10, 11, 45, 50, 55, 60, Eagle A. & O.
Feed Cutters, Cornshellers.
Together with a full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Files, &c, which I offer very low to cash buyers.
to jan. 22.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A. J. Stephenson vs. T. P. Burgwyn—Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, Fall term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the weekly North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks notifying the defendant, the said T. P. Burgwyn, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court, at office the fifth Monday after the fourth in September, 1867.

WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.
Mar 17, 1868. 6w.

E. VANCE,
Norfolk, Virginia, Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Bottler of Ales, Wines, Porter, Cider, and all sorts of Mineral Waters.
This is the largest Bottling Establishment South of Baltimore.
Norfolk Va. to Jan 23,

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

Twenty Years Ago.

How wondrous are the changes, Jim,
Since twenty years ago,
When gals wore woolen dresses, Jim,
And boys wore pants of tow;
When shoes were made of calf skin
And socks of home-spun wool,
And children did a half-day's work
Before the hour of school.

The girls took music lessons, Jim,
Upon the spinning-wheel,
And practiced late and early, Jim,
On the spindle-swift, and reel:
The boys would ride bare-backed to mill,
A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off before 'twas day,
Some twenty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
In sled instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
As buggies now-a-days.
And oxen answered well for teams,
Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast
Some twenty years ago.

O, well do I remember, Jim,
That Wilson's patent stove,
That father bought, and paid for, Jim,
In cloth our gals had wove;
And how the neighbors wondered
When we got the thing to go!
They said 'twould bust and kill us all,
Some twenty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim,
From what it used to was,
For men are always tampering, Jim,
With God's great natural laws;
But what on earth we'er coming to—
Does any body know?
For everything has changed so much
Since twenty years ago.

An Affecting Case.

A young gentleman, who says he lives in Culpeper county, Va., has recently met with experience in New York, which gave him entirely new ideas in regard to the female character. He states that, as he was crossing Washington Park about 10 o'clock one evening, he was accosted by the "loveliest girl he ever beheld," who told him that she had a dying mother at home, and begged him to hasten thither, and, if possible, to save her parent. The young Culpeperian, overcome by the appeal, drew the supplicant's arm within his, and set out for the "scene of suffering." They had not gone far, however, when a stout and ferocious-looking man suddenly sprang upon them, and exclaimed: "Ah! I have you now! You're a pretty miss, aren't you? And you, you young rascal! you're the villain who has poisoned my home and broken my wife's heart! But I'll have vengeance now!" The girl sobbed and begged "her father" not to kill her, and also to spare "Harry," whom she loved dearer than her own life.

The young gentleman was perfectly bewildered. He could only account for the condition in which he found himself on the hypothesis that in some oblivious moment, when in a state of intoxication, he had won the affections of the lovely girl by his side, and ruined the peace of a once happy family. He was recalled from his speculations on the subject by the gleam of a pistol barrel, the muzzle towards his brain. The "outraged father," with fierce imprecations, ordered him to prepare for "instant death." The girl implored her "inexorable parent" to relent; which at last he agreed to do on condition that the infatuated pair should agree never to see each other more. To this the young Virginian readily and fervently assented, whereat the devoted young lady seemed much pained; but after embracing him violently, she walked away with a melancholy air. The "father" watched her until she disappeared, and then with a warning glance departed. As soon as the young man recovered from his astonishment he felt for his watch to see the hour, but his watch had unaccountably disappeared, and so had his purse! Then the young gentleman from Culpepper county understood the whole matter.—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*

The man with the wonderful mechanical leg which would never stop walking, was a very queer invention, but was hardly equal to the person of whom there is a German legend, who, having lost his leg in the war, was furnished with two India-rubber ones. On putting them on, he felt so happy that he sprang into the air; but when he came down he bounded back higher than before; and so every time he came down he rebounded into the air with greater velocity, until, as days, and weeks, and months passed on, and he returned from his aerial trips at longer enterevals, he bounded above the clouds and came down upon all parts of the earth. It is supposed that he is still bounding and rebounding among the orbs of the universe, carried now to one and now to another planet by different currents of gravitation, and that he will continue thus in unceasing motion throughout all eternity.

A recent English writer says: "Many a man with a ruined constitution, and many a woman with shattered nerves, can trace back the beginning of their sorrow to those neglected childish days of theirs when nurses had it all their own way because mamma never looked below the surface, and was satisfied with what was said instead of seeing for herself what was done."

It is with the greatest difficulty that I am able to separate policy from justice. Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society; and any eminent departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all.—*Burke.*

The first chartered town in America was York, in the State of Maine. "Sir Fernando Georges, to perpetuate his own name, gave the plantation of York the name of Georgiana, and granted it a city charter in 1641, to be governed by a mayor and eight aldermen, but no common council."

A French gentleman, who had heard rum called spirits, went into a hotel a few evenings since and called for a glass of punch, requesting at the same time that it should be made of "ghosts from the Vest Indies."

An Ohio man, dying, left half his fortune to his wife, so long as she remained single; when she married again, she was to have the whole. How the woman must revere the memory of so proper a thinking man.

They have now come to the point, in the West, of timing divorce suits. One has been granted in Terre Haute in one minute from the time the trial commenced—the best time yet made.

Three of the best things in the world, says Quevedo, are very odious to three sorts of people. Health to physicians, peace to soldiers, and sincerity to lawyers.

"There is music in thy sole," as the nice young man said to his squeaking boot.

Wigsby was asked what mine was the best to invest in, and replied, "Mine own."

He who knows the world will not be too bashful. He knows himself will not be impudent.

A fat candidate for office in Alabama asks the people of his district to try him.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fine lot of Virginia Hams.

W. A. FALCONER,

Raleigh, Ap. 6-1t. Fayetteville Street.

Major General Canby's Election Order.

HDQR'S SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this Act [March 23, 1867, Section 4] at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance that at the same time an election shall be held for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April; and ending on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and County officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before cited ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such persons from the lists, and such persons shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the county in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the county to which he has removed and resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the county in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of Registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the county and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the county in which he desires to vote. In doubtful cases the Registrars or Inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Inspectors of election, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters and will be transmitted to District Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each county at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Inspector of Election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the Sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignment of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercise his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation to General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant Governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of Public Works.
7. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
8. Attorney General.
9. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.
10. One Judge of the Superior Court for each of the following Judicial Districts:

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

Second District—Tyrrel, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson.

Fourth District—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowel.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.

11. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof.
12. Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one senator.

Third District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

Fourth District—Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fifth District—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

Sixth District—Halifax shall elect one senator.

Seventh District—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

Eighth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth District—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first District—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second District—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth District—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-night District:—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancy shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon, shall elect one senator.

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Clay, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Gates, Green, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Fifteenth. The county officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. Treasurer.
4. County Clerk of Superior Court.
5. Register of Deeds.
6. Surveyor.
7. Five Commissioners.

To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth. The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort; the Second District of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret and Duplin; the Third District of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson; the Fourth District of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Nash, Johnston and Chadham; the Fifth District of counties of Stanly, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell; the Sixth District of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander; the Seventh District of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancy, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Clay; in each of which Districts, one person will be elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States by the qualified electors of the District.

By command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

NORFOLK.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

Clothiers, have removed to their new store in the Atlantic Block, Main street, Norfolk, Va.
to April 17.

W. R. HUDGINS,

Importer and Dealer in English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Nails, Spikes, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, House-Furnishing and Builders' Hardware.

Agent for the sale of Circular, Cross-Cut and Pit Saws, Machine Belting and Packing.

Also for the best Edge Tool Factory in the country.

No. 11 MARKET SQUARE, Norfolk, Va.
to Aug. 21

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. We have completed our Stock of China, Glass and Queensware for the Fall Trade, and are now ready to offer inducements to the Merchants of North Carolina to buy their supplies in Norfolk. We are prepared to sell as low as similar goods can be bought in any market North of us, thereby saving the cost of freight, and avoiding the risk of breakage by frequent handling. We invite the trade to call and see us.

MARTIN & ROGERS,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, No. 37 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
tf

FURNITURE,

CARPETINGS, PAPER-HANGINGS,

CHAIRS, BEDDING,

OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS, RUGS,

WINDOW SHADES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

S. A. STEVENS,

JOHNSON'S HALL,

MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

We call special attention to our Fine Stock of

PAPER-HANGINGS,

CORNICES AND CURTAIN GOODS.

Our stock of the above goods is one of the most

COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE

South of New York. It embraces all grades and the most

RECENT STYLES.

Our prices are as low as can be purchased North, and we most respectfully solicit a call. We hold out extra inducements to Country Merchants, and we can fill orders on the most accommodating terms.

OUR CARPET AND OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT

is on the lower floor—our store being 30 feet wide and 175 feet deep, and our stock comprises all grades of goods in this line, from the very cheapest Domestic to the very finest Brussels or Velvet Carpeting. We can offer especial inducements to Merchants—we will sell Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., as low as any house in the country. We have our goods manufactured especially for us with particular regard to the style and quality best suited to our trade.

Our stock of

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTH

is the finest in this State. We have constantly on hand all widths, from 18 inches wide to 24 feet wide.

OUR FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS

are on the second floor. Our main room is the Hall, which is the handsomest and largest exhibition room in the South. It is 150 feet long by 60 feet wide. There we display the greatest variety of Household Furniture to be found South of Philadelphia, and we guarantee to compete in price, style and quality of work with any house in the country.

We call especial notice to our

PAPER-HANGING AND WINDOW SHADE

DEPARTMENT.

We are constantly in receipt of all the west designs of both Foreign and Domestic Papers.

BORDERS AND FIRE SCREENS, SHADES,

constantly on hand and made to order.

Our facilities for business are unsurpassed by any house, either North or South, and we invite the attention of housekeepers and the trade to our establishment, as we feel confident they will not fail to satisfy themselves that the above goods can be purchased on as favorable terms as at the North.

Very Respectfully,
S. A. STEVENS,
Johnson's Hall, Main St., Norfolk, Va.
to July 24.

NORFOLK STEAM REFINED CANDY MANUFACTORY. Established 1837.

C. Jordan & Son, Wholesale Confectioners.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Segars, &c., and proprietors of Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy.

Store, 77 E. Main st., Factory, 58 S. Church street, Norfolk, Va. to Oct 5

ESTABLISHED 1847.

C. F. Greenwood & Bro., Watchmakers and Jewellers. Dealers in Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Pearl and other Rich Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Clocks and Fancy Goods,

No 27 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by the most skillful workmen, and warranted.

C. F. GREENWOOD,
to Aug 25 FRED. GREENWOOD.

PETERSBURG.

COCKADE MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, Sycamore Street, (opposite Geo. Peace,) Petersburg, Va.

The undersigned would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received from the people of North Carolina, and would respectfully inform them that he has constantly on hand a varied assortment of Grave Stones, of finest material and workmanship, at low prices.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Also deals in Iron and Wire Railings.

☞ A deduction of 10 per cent. on grave stones for Confederate soldiers.

to May 1 CHAS. M. WALSH.

B. D. EVANS, (successor to Evans & Godwin) Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, of the most approved patterns. I have just returned from the foundaries, where I selected my Stoves in person, and from a long experience in the business, flatter myself that I can give satisfaction. In a few days I shall have a new Stove, and the best ever offered in this market.

The Great Doty Washing Machine is still the wonder and admiration of all. Send your orders early.

Persons indebted to the late firm must settle, as much longer indulgence cannot be given.

jan 20 tf D. D. EVANS.

TODD, PUGH & CO.,

General Grocers & Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

Cotton Planters furnished with Bagging and Rope on liberal terms, payable out of the cotton crop.

We are agents for the celebrated ARROW TIE and Painted Iron Band, for baling cotton.

Twenty tons on hand, ready for delivery.

We are also agents for Woolston's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate of Lime.

Bagging and Rope of the best quality always on hand. tf

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large and well assorted stock of House Furnishing Goods, such as Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Goods, Lace Curtains, Gimps and Tassels, Window Cornices, and Curtain Bands. Hair and Shuck Mattresses always on hand and made to order. Rooms papered at the shortest notice.

Our prices are as low as can be purchased at the North, and we most respectfully solicit a call.

J. M. WHITEHURST,
63 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.,
to Oct 16 Opposite the Court House.

HENRY T. ALLEY,

Confectioner, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fruits, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Toys, &c., 133 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Weddings and Parties furnished in the most approved style. to sep 14.

C. C. VINCENT,

Coppersmith, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, Plumming, Roofing, &c. Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and House Furnishing Goods, No. 20, Old Street, Petersburg, Va.
to Sept 14

CHAS. E. ELLINGTON,

Upholsterer and Paper-Hanger, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper-Hangings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, Cornices, Shades, Mattresses, Tassels, Loops, Gimps, Bands, Fins, &c., No. 21½ Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
to sept 14.

OSBORNE, PATTERSON & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, 102 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

R. C. OSBORNE,
J. R. PATTERSON,
to Sept 14 L. E. STAINBACK.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

JORDAN & CARR, (successors to Geo. B. Jones,) Corner Sycamore and Washington streets, Petersburg, Va., have the pleasure to announce to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the reception of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Garden, Yard and Field Seeds, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c., to be found in the Southern States. Their entire stock was purchased from first hands for Cash, and they feel confident they can offer superior inducements to the trade.

Merchants, Physicians and others are cordially invited to call and examine their goods and prices.

WALTER B. JORDAN,
to May 1 JOSEPH CARR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGH MACNAIR,

With Phillips and Maitland, General Commission Merchants, 26 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Maryland.

B. F. PHILLIPS. BURGUINE MAITLAND

Refer to Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Tarboro', N. C. J. J. B. Pender, Esq., Tarboro', N. C.; Dr. Thos D. Hogg, Raleigh, N. C. to may 29.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

The Sixth Session of this School will commence January 16th, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION.

Classics,	$25 00
Elementary Branches,	20 00
Board, (including everything except lights and towels,)	80 00

TERMS: One half in advance, the remainder at the close of the Session.

No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.

Pupils are requested to be present at the commencement of the Session.

Location healthy; neighborhood pleasant.

☞ Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested. Address,

JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
Or, Rev. C. M. COOK,
to July 1. Warrenton, N. C.

J. D. GALE,

Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Wagon Material, Iron, &c.

No. 17 EAST SIDE MARKET SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

Having purchased of Messrs. F. J. GRIFFITH & CO., their entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., and adding thereto by recent purchases from first hands, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now prepared to fill their order on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city, and solicit a share of their patronage.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL.

J. D. GALE,
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Sign of the Pad-Lock, Norfolk, Va.

The undersigned have this day sold to Mr. Jas. D. Gale, their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., at No. 17 East Side Market Square. In retiring from the retail trade, they return hearty thanks to their friends for the substantial evidences of their good will, and ask for their successor the same kind consideration and regard.

F. J. GRIFFITH & CO.
to Aug. 24.

NEW YORK.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

E. MURRAY, Wilmington. J. T. MURRAY, N. Y.
to jan 2.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
(Late of North Carolina.)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 27 Nassau Street, New York.

Associated with Roger A. Pryor, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend thoroughly and promptly to all business committed to his management.
to Aug. 24.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York.
to Sept. 28.

HATCH, ESTES, & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, No. 178 Front Street, Corner of Pine, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and Naval Stores solicited.

Usual advances made and all orders promptly executed.

O. C. HATCH, New York. L. G. ESTES, Wilmington, N. C. M. F. HATCH, New York
to Sept. 7.

J. T. MURRAY & CO.

Commission Merchants, No. 188 Front Street, New York.

J. T. MURRAY, N. Y. E. MURRAY, N. C.
to Jan. 2.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS. The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a fine brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Cart makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof.) Floor Oil Cloths, (the Manufacturer having used 5000 lbs. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in accordance as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address

DANIEL BIDWELL,
to May 9 254 Pearl Street, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. MORRIS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all descriptions; Raymond's Metalic Cases, and wooden coffins of all kinds always on hand. No. 127, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Branch House at Raleigh, N. C.
to April 17

GOLD PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.

Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos. Office Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Eutaw Street. Ware-room No. 250 W. Baltimore Street. Factory corner Eutaw and West Streets. to nov 27.

FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1854

The Practical Business College for Young Men, Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md., the most extensive and the leading Business College of Baltimore.

Now is the time for Young Men to Prepare themselves for Business. Daily Lectures. All interested are respectfully invited to call at the College and examine our Superior Facilities.

For terms of Tuition and full particulars, write for our large Illustrated College Journal, which will be sent by return mail, free of charge, with samples of money, Commercial and Business Papers, and beautiful specimens of Spencerian Penmanship.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Principal.
to May 1 Baltimore, Md.

T. J. JOHNSON, JR., OF N. C.,
with
NASCIMENTO & SCOTT

Manufacturers of Fine Felt Hatts, and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., No. 450 Broadway, New York, between Howard and Grand streets. Factory, 8 Burnett street, Newark, N. J. Feb27-6m

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WAREHOUSE OF

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MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO, SMOKING TOBACCO,

LORILLARD'S, MACABOY,

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SCOTCH SNUFFS

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Importers of all kinds of

PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

We keep the LARGEST STOCK in our line South.

We offer to sell all Goods at the very lowest prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

Our facilities in buying our Goods enable us to compete with any house in the United States.

For further information, call at

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

UNDER MECHANIC'S HALL,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

January 30-tf.

1852 AT THE OLD STAND. 1852

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

WE have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing some of the best Buggies, with and without tops; Rockaways, two and four seats; Wagons, spring and plantation, that were ever exhibited in North Carolina, and respectfully solicit a call from all who may design purchasing anything in our line, before they have made a selection.

We are constantly manufacturing of superior material, also, Harness, of every description required in this section of country, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices, and guaranteed to be as represented by the undersigned, at the old Established Shops, on Nash Street.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance from our old friends, and requests a trial from those who have not proved us.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Orders solicited. Very respectfully,

PARKER, MURRAY & CO.
Wilson, N. C., June 19th, 1867, tf.